S11 8	46	(transfer$ same (records with database) same (web))	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/06/20 12:01
S11 9	0	(migrate$ same (records with database) same (web))	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/06/20 12:01
S12 0	87	(transmit$ same (records with database) same (web))	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/06/20 12:01
S12 1	29	(transmit$ with (records with database) same (web))	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/06/20 12:02
S12 2	33	(transfer$ same (record with database) same (web))	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/06/20 12:05
S12 3	492	(transfer$ same (information with database) same (web))	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/06/20 12:05
S12 4	186	(transfer$ with (information with database) same (web))	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/06/20 12:05
S12 5	58	(transfer$ with (information with database) same (web)) and (account or profile)	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/06/20 14:05
S12 6	2	"6144959".pn.	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/06/20 14:23
S12 7	2	"6393468".pn.	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/06/20 14:18

S12 8	2	"6393468".pn. and transfer	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/06/20 14:18
S12 9	0	"6144959".pn. and receive	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/06/20 14:22
S13 0	0	"6144959".pn. and receiving	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/06/20 14:22
S13 1	97	(receiving with (user near2 records))	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/06/20 14:23
S13 2	4	(receiving with (user near2 records)) same (web)	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/06/20 14:39
S13 3	6	(populat$ with records with web)	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/06/20 14:44
S13 4	28	(receiving with (customer near2 records))	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/06/20 14:46
S13 5	0	S134 and (populating with (records))	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/06/20 14:44
S13 6	1	S134 and (records with web)	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/06/20 14:45
S13 7	8	S134 and web	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/06/20 14:45

S13 8	97	(receiving with (user near2 records))	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/06/20 14:47
S13 9	4	(receiving with (user near2 records)) same web	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/06/20 14:48
S14 0	7	(populating same (web same (user near2 records)))	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/06/20 14:49
S14 1	2	(populate$ same (web same (individual near2 records)))	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/06/20 15:41
S14 2	44	(file near2 attribute) same (read-only)	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/06/20 15:47
S14 3	3	S142 and WORM	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/06/20 15:52
S14 4	65	(file near2 system) and ((file near2 attribute) same ((read near2 only) or (read-only)))	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/06/20 15:55
S14 5	24	(file near2 system) and ((file near2 attribute) same ((read near2 only) or (read-only))) and protocol	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/06/20 15:59
S14 6	21	(file near2 system) and ((file near2 attribute) with ((read near2 only) or (read-only))) and protocol	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/06/20 16:28
S14 7	0	(file near2 system) and ((file near2 attribute) with ((read near2 only) or (read-only))) and protocol and (commit$ with files)	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/06/20 16:28

S14 8	10	(file near2 system) and ((file near2 attribute) with ((read near2 only) or (read-only))) and protocol and (transfer$ with files)	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/06/20 16:33
S14 9	0	((file near2 attribute) same ((read near2 only) or (read-only))) same (commit$ with files)	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/06/20 16:34
S15 0	0	((file near2 attribute) same ((read near2 only) or (read-only))) same (migrate$ with files)	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/06/20 16:34
S15 1	4	((file near2 attribute) same ((read near2 only) or (read-only))) and (migrat$ with files)	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/06/20 16:37
S15 2	1	((file near2 attribute) with ((read near2 only) or (read-only))) and (migrat$ with files)	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/06/20 16:38
S15 3	2	(commit$ with files) same (read near2 only)	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/06/20 16:38
S15 4	1	(committed with files) same (read near2 only)	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/06/20 16:39
S15 5	0	(committed with files) same (read-only)	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/06/20 16:41
S15 6	13	(read-only) near2 file near2 attribute	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/06/20 16:52
S15 7	0	S156 with automatically	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/06/20 16:43

S15 8	1	(read-only) with (file near2 attribute) with automatically	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/06/20 16:53
S15 9	1	(read near2 only) with (file near2 attribute) with automatically	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/06/20 16:53
S16 0	1	(read near2 only) with (file near2 attribute) same automatically	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/06/20 18:40
S16 1	18	(reconstruct$ with (WORM))	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/06/20 18:42
S16 2	0	S161 and snapshot	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/06/20 18:40
S16 3	8891	707/2 or 707/4 or 707/3	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/06/20 18:45
S16 4	91	S163 and (optimize$1 with statements)	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/06/20 18:46
S16 5	76	S163 and (optimize$1 with statements) and SQL	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/06/20 18:46
S16 6	3	S163 and (optimize$1 with statements) and SQL and (times with statements)	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/06/20 18:48
S16 7	1	S163 and (optimize$1 with statements) and SQL and (times with statements) and (convert$ same statement)	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/06/20 18:48

S42 7	0	(receiving with records) same (create with profile)	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/07/06 17:41
S42 8	0	(receiving with records) same (create with account)	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/07/06 17:42
S42 9	130	(receiving with records) same (account)	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/07/06 17:43
S43 0	0	(upload$3 with records) and (create with accounts)	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/07/06 17:43
S43 1	54	(upload$3 with records) and (accounts)	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/07/06 17:44
S43 2	4	(upload$3 with records) same(accounts)	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/07/06 17:44
S43 3	4	(upload$3 with records) same (accounts)	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/07/06 17:50
S43 4	41	(create$ with accounts) same records	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/07/06 17:52
S43 5	148	(create$ with profile) same records	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/07/06 17:57
S43 6	2	"5765142".pn.	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/07/07 09:48

S43 7	18	(transfer$ with ((user near2 information)) with database) same web	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/07/07 13:14
S43 8	11	(individual near2 record$1) same (create$1 with (account or profile))	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/07/07 14:58
S43 9	14380	(create$1 with (profile or account))	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/07/07 14:58
S44 0	271	(automatically with (create$1 with (profile or account)))	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/07/07 15:11
S44 1	32	(automatically with (create$1 with (profile or account))) same web	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/07/07 15:09
S44 2	0	(automatically with (create$1 with record$1)) same (collection with (user near2 information))	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/07/07 15:10
S44 3	0	(automatically with (create$1 with record$1)) same (receiving with (user near2 information))	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/07/07 15:10
S44 4	3	(automatically with (create$1 with record$1)) same (receiving with information)	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/07/07 15:10
S44 5	1	(automatically with (create$1 with (profile or account))) same (collect with user)	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/07/07 15:11
S44 6	1	(automatically with (create$1 with (profile or account))) same (aggregate with user)	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/07/07 15:28

S44 7	271	(automatically with (create$1 with (profile or account)))	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/07/07 16:48
S44 8	2	"certifiedmail.com" and account	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/07/07 16:49
S44 9	5	(create$1 with (account or profile)) same unregistered	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/07/07 16:51
S45 0	0	(create$1 with (account or profile)) same un-registered	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/07/07 16:51
S45 1	71	((account or profile)) same unregistered	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/07/07 16:51
S45 2	27	((account or profile)) with unregistered	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/07/07 16:53
S45 3	168	unregistered near2 user	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/07/07 16:54
S45 4	0	S453 same (create near2 account)	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/07/07 16:53
S45 5	1	S453 same (create$ with account)	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/07/07 16:53
S45 6	2	unregistered near2 individual	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/07/07 16:54

S45 7	0	(unregistered near2 individual$1) same (create$ with account)	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/07/07 16:55
S45 8	0	(unregistered near2 individual$1) same (create$ with profile)	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/07/07 16:55
S45 9	0	(unregistered near2 client) same (create$ with account)	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/07/07 16:55
S46 0	0	(unregistered near2 buyer) same (create$ with account)	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/07/07 16:55
S46 1	0	(unregistered with buyer) same (create$ with account)	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/07/07 16:55
S46 2	1	(unregistered with buyer) and (create$ with account)	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/07/07 16:55
S46 3	404	(unregistered with (user or viewer))	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/07/07 16:56
S46 4	13	(unregistered with (user or viewer)) same account	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/07/07 17:04
S46 5	2586	709/206	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/07/07 17:04
S46 6	0	S465 and (uregistered with user)	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/07/07 17:05

S46 7	16	S465 and (unregistered with user)	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/07/07 17:05
S46 8	129	(automatically with (generated with account))	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/07/07 17:44
S46 9	92	(optimizations same statement)	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/07/07 17:47
S47 0	5	S469 and (convert$ with statement)	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/07/07 17:46
S47 1	31	(optimizations same query) and (convert$ with query)	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/07/07 18:15
S47 2	15	(optimization with code) same SQL	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/07/07 18:08
S47 3	2	(optimizations with code) same SQL	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/07/07 18:08
S47 4	0	(optimization with code) same SQL same convert	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/07/07 18:09
S47 5	31	(optimization with code) same convert	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/07/07 18:09
S47 6	264	(display$1 with SQL)	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/07/07 18:16

S477	65	(display$1 with (SQL near2 query))	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/07/07 18:16
S478	24	(display$1 with (SQL near2 query)) same interface	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/07/08 11:10
S479	4	"6144959".pn. or "6269369".pn.	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/07/08 11:27
S480	2	"6684248".pn.	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/07/08 11:27
S481	0	"6684248".pn. and update	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/07/08 11:27
S482	1	"6684248".pn. and maintain	USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/07/08 13:47

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 Set      Items    Description
 S1        7181    (DISTRIBUTED OR SHARED)(2W)( FILE? OR OBJECT? OR COMPUTING
                   OR DATABASE? OR DATA()BASE? OR PROCESSING) OR GROUPWARE OR CO-
                   MMON()SET()APPLICATION? OR PROGRAMMATICALLY()CONNECTED OR NET-
                   WORK()LOAD()BALANCING
 S2        7010    (OBJECT? OR RELATIONAL?)()(DATABASE? OR DATA()BASE?) OR OB-
                   JECT()ORIENTED OR OO OR OOPL OR OODB OR RDBM OR RDB OR OOPLS -
                   OR OODBS OR RDBMS
 S3     5564158    CLASS? OR SUBJECT? OR KEYWORD? OR WORD? OR TERM? OR DESCRI-
                   PTOR? OR SUBJECT()HEADING OR GENRE? OR TOPIC? OR TYPE? OR CON-
                   TENT? OR GROUP? OR RELATION? OR CONNECTION?
 S4     4095046    CONVERT? OR TRANSFORM? OR CHANGE? OR MODIF? OR CONVERT? OR
                   EXCHANG? OR TRANSLAT? OR SWITCH? OR SUBSTITUTE? OR TRADE? OR -
                   SWAP?
 S5        9287    (EXTENSIBLE()(MARKUP OR MARK()UP)()LANGUAGE? OR XML OR HYP-
                   ERTEXT OR HYPERMEDIA OR (MARKUP OR MARK()UP)()LANGUAGE? OR HT-
                   ML OR VCML)
 S6      280968    DIRECTOR? OR INDEX? OR INDICES OR LIST? OR REGISTRY OR REG-
                   ISTRIES OR CHECKLIST?
 S7     1037037    GLOBAL OR UNIVERSAL OR ALL OR INCLUSIVE OR ENTIRE?
 S8         828    DIRECTORY()(SERVER? OR PROGRAM? OR PROCESSOR? OR HOST? OR -
                   PROVIDER?(N)RESOURCE? OR NODE? OR APPLICATION?) OR DSA
 S9       55816    ONTOLOGY OR ONTOLOGIES OR CONCEPTUAL?()MODEL? OR CONTROLLE-
                   D()VOCABULARY OR MODEL(5N)KNOWLEDGE OR CONCEPT? OR ATTRIBUTE?
 S10    1987895    SERVER? OR STATION? OR SERVER? OR CPU  OR CPUS OR PROCESSO-
                   R? OR HOST? OR PROVIDER()RESOURCE? OR REPOSITOR? OR NODE? OR -
                   TERMINAL?
 S11         87    S4 AND S5 AND S2
 S12         84    S11 AND IC=G06F?
 S13         70    S12 AND IC=(G06F-009? OR G06F-017? OR G06F-015?)
 S14          0    S11 AND IC=G06G-005?
 S15         11    S13 AND S9
 S16          0    S13 AND (S7 (3N) S8)
 S17         54    S13 AND S3
 S18         43    S17 NOT S15
File 347:JAPIO Nov 1976-2004/Jun(Updated 041004)
         (c) 2004 JPO & JAPIO
File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2004/UD,UM &UP=200467
         (c) 2004  Thomson Derwent
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15/5/1   (Item 1 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
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06202353   **Image available**
EXTENSION SYSTEM FOR COMPOSITE OBJECT AND COMPUTER READABLE RECORDING
MEDIUM

PUB. NO.:   11-143910 [JP 11143910 A]
PUBLISHED: May 28, 1999 (19990528)
INVENTOR(s):   YASUMURA YOSHITAKA
APPLICANT(s): NEC CORP
APPL. NO.:   09-325484 [JP 97325484]
FILED: November 11, 1997 (19971111)
INTL CLASS: **G06F-017/30 ; G06F-013/00**

ABSTRACT
PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide technology that is suitable to deal with
an **object** - **oriented** data base which stores the data of a complicated
structure in a composite object form on a WWW(world wide web).

SOLUTION: An application code 112 of a server side accesses a data base 105
and returns the object identifier of a base point object of composite
object form data coincident with a data base access request. An **HTML** (
 hypertext **mark** - **up** **language**) template file 113 defines the type of
an **attribute** value of the object to be actually returned to a user by
describing an extension tag to instruct the acquisition of the type of the
 attribute value to a place where this type is buried. A document
extension part 109 accesses the base point object that is pointed by the
returned object identifier and another object that is traced from the base
point object by a pointer to acquire the **attribute** value of a necessary
object according to the extension tag contained in the file 113. Then, the
part 109 **converts** the acquired **attribute** value into a text form and
generates an **HTML** document that should be returned to the user.

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15/5/3   (Item 2 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2004 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

016272557   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2004-430451/200440
Related WPI Acc No: 2003-060947; 2003-212552; 2003-606685; 2003-688237;
  2003-756154; 2003-802072; 2004-430524
XRPX Acc No: N04-340341
   Method for mapping data schema into common ontology **model, involves
   identifying primary data in data schema and secondary data in primary
   data, and mapping primary and secondary data to class and property of**
   ontology **model**
Patent Assignee: BERGER B (BERG-I); HELLMAN Z (HELL-I); MARCHANT H (MARC-I)
 ; MEIR R (MEIR-I); MELAMED B (MELA-I); SCHREIBER Z (SCHR-I)
Inventor: BERGER B; HELLMAN Z; MARCHANT H; MEIR R; MELAMED B; SCHREIBER Z
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
US 20040093344	A1	20040513	US 2001866101	A	20010525	200440	B
			US 2001904457	A	20010706		
			US 200253045	A	20020115		
			US 2002104785	A	20020322		
			US 2002159516	A	20020531		
			US 2002302370	A	20021122		
			US 2003340068	A	20030109		
			US 2003637339	A	20030808		

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2003637339 A 20030808; US

2001866101 A 20010525; US 2001904457 A 20010706; US 200253045 A 20020115;
US 2002104785 A 20020322; US 2002159516 A 20020531; US 2002302370 A
20021122; US 2003340068 A 20030109
Patent Details:
Patent No Kind Lan Pg   Main IPC   Filing Notes .
US 20040093344 A1   111 G06F-017/00   CIP of application US 2001866101
                                       CIP of application US 2001904457
                                       CIP of application US 200253045
                                       CIP of application US 2002104785
                                       CIP of application US 2002159516
                                       CIP of application US 2002302370
                                       CIP of application US 2003340068

Abstract (Basic): US 20040093344 A1
     NOVELTY - The primary data associated within the data schema, is
identified. The secondary data associated in the primary data, is
identified. The primary and secondary data are respectively mapped to
class and property of **ontology** model.
     DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the
following:
     (1) system for mapping data schema;
     (2) method for mapping schema of metadata to metadata model;
     (3) system for mapping metadata into metadata model;
     (4) method of mapping business data schema into generic data
schema;
     (5) system for mapping business data schema into generic data
schema; and
     (6) recorded medium storing program for mapping data schema into
common **ontology** model
     USE - For mapping data schema such as **relational database**
schema (RBMS) and **extensible markup language** (**XML**) into common
ontology model.
     ADVANTAGE - Enables **transformation** of a schema into another
schema efficiently.
     DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the flowchart
explaining **transformation** of data schema.
     pp; 111 DwgNo 1/28
Title Terms: METHOD; MAP; DATA; COMMON; MODEL; IDENTIFY; PRIMARY; DATA;
  DATA; SECONDARY; DATA; PRIMARY; DATA; MAP; PRIMARY; SECONDARY; DATA;
  CLASS; PROPERTIES; MODEL
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/00**
File Segment: EPI

 15/5/4   (Item 3 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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015996145   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2004-153995/200415
XRPX Acc No: N04-123030
 Hierarchical textual file preparing method in relational   database ,
 involves defining tabular data structure containing data attribute
 element fields and storing determined data attributes **of received**
 hierarchical textual file
Patent Assignee: ACCENTURE LLP (ACCE-N)
Inventor: CORNELIUS S S; HUFFMAN A Z; KLUG M C; KRAHN R R; SU E C; SWEENEY
  M S
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
US 6684222	B1	20040127	US 2000710132	A	20001109	200415	B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2000710132 A 20001109
Patent Details:
Patent No Kind Lan Pg   Main IPC   Filing Notes

US-6684222   B1   16 G06F-017/30

Abstract (Basic): US 6684222 B1
     NOVELTY - A generally tabular data structure containing data
  attribute element fields and hierarchical **attribute** field, and data
  object rows, is defined in a database. When a hierarchical textual file
  is received, the data **attributes** associated with corresponding
  structured data elements of the file, are determined to store in the
  data structure.
     DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the
  following:
     (1) data manipulating method; and
     (2) hierarchical textual file preparing system.
     USE - For preparing hierarchical textual file for storage in
  relational   database .
     ADVANTAGE - Allows **XML** data structure which is readily
  transformed into generic relational data storage format, to be stored
  in a generic storage procedure for the **relational   databases** , and
  enables user to use readily available commands for querying and
  manipulating transactional data between trading partners.
     DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows an explanatory view of
  a generally tabular data structure.
     pp; 16 DwgNo 6/6
Title Terms: HIERARCHY; TEXT; FILE; PREPARATION; METHOD; RELATED; DATABASE;
  DEFINE; TABULAR; DATA; STRUCTURE; CONTAIN; DATA; **ATTRIBUTE** ; ELEMENT;
  FIELD; STORAGE; DETERMINE; DATA; **ATTRIBUTE** ; RECEIVE; HIERARCHY; TEXT;
  FILE
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/30**
File Segment: EPI

 15/5/6   (Item 5 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2004 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

014979355   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2003-039869/200303
Related WPI Acc No: 2002-731552; 2003-139205; 2003-362144
XRPX Acc No: N03-031224
   **XML document location determination method in distributed computing
   system, involves creating and using side tables storing elements or**
   attributes **of** XML **document to locate** XML **data stopped in main table**
Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC)
Inventor: CHAU H K; CHENG I K; CHENG J M; CHIU S M; CHOW J; PAUSER M L; XU
  J
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 002
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
US 20020133484	A1	20020919	US 99168659	P	19991202	200303	B
			US 2000725363	A	20001129		
			US 200262069	A	20020131		
US 6643633	B2	20031104	US 99168659	P	19991202	200374	
			US 2000725363	A	20001129		
			US 200262069	A	20020131		

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 99168659 P 19991202; US 2000725363
  A 20001129; US 200262069 A 20020131
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 20020133484	A1		84	G06F-007/00	Provisional application US 99168659
					Cont of application US 2000725363
US 6643633	B2			G06F-017/30	Provisional application US 99168659
					Cont of application US 2000725363

Abstract (Basic): US 20020133484 A1

NOVELTY - A main table with a column for storing document is created. At least one side table is created for storing elements or **attributes** of the document. The side tables are used to locate the **XML** data in the main table.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the following:

(1) Apparatus for locating **XML** document stored in data store;

(2) Articles of manufacture comprising storage medium having the **XML** data locating program;

(3) Method of **transforming** **XML** data stored in data storage device;

(4) Apparatus for **transforming** **XML** data; and

(5) Article of manufacture comprising storage medium having **XML** data **transforming** program.

USE - For determining location of **XML** document stored in **relational database** such as DB2 database of distributed computing system for business to business (B2B), business to consumer (B2C) e-business and web information retrieval applications and content management.

ADVANTAGE - The time required for decomposing, storing and locating documents in a **relational database** of computer system is reduced.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the computer software environment implementing distributed computer system.

pp; 84 DwgNo 2/11

Title Terms: DOCUMENT; LOCATE; DETERMINE; METHOD; DISTRIBUTE; COMPUTATION; SYSTEM; SIDE; TABLE; STORAGE; ELEMENT; **ATTRIBUTE** ; DOCUMENT; LOCATE; DATA; STOP; MAIN; TABLE

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-007/00 ; G06F-017/30**

File Segment: EPI

15/5/7   (Item 6 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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014910846   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2002-731552/200279
Related WPI Acc No: 2003-039869; 2003-139205; 2003-362144
XRPX Acc No: N02-576711

Extensible markup language **data location method for computer system, involves creating side tables that store** attributes **of document to locate data in main table**

Patent Assignee: CHAU H K (CHAU-I); CHENG I K (CHEN-I); CHENG J M (CHEN-I); CHIU S M (CHIU-I); CHOW J (CHOW-I); PAUSER M L (PAUS-I); XU J (XUJJ-I); INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC   )

Inventor: CHAU H K; CHENG I K; CHENG J M; CHIU S M; CHOW J; PAUSER M L; XU J

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 002
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
US 20020123993	A1	20020905	US 99168659	P	19991202	200279	B
			US 2000725363	A	20001129		
US 6721727	B2	20040413	US 99168659	P	19991202	200425	
			US 2000725363	A	20001129		

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 99168659 P 19991202; US 2000725363 A 20001129

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 20020123993	A1		91	G06F-007/00	Provisional application US 99168659
US 6721727	B2			G06F-017/30	Provisional application US 99168659

Abstract (Basic): US 20020123993 A1

NOVELTY - A main table (300) having a column for storing a **extensible markup language** (**XML**) document with several elements

• or **attributes** , is created. The side tables (302,304,306,308) storing the **attributes** are created to locate the data in the main table.
    DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the following:
        (1) Data location apparatus;
        (2) Computer storage medium storing program for locating data;
        (3) Data **transformation** method;
        (4) Data **transformation** apparatus; and
        (5) Computer storage medium storing program for **transforming** data.
    USE - For locating **extensible markup language** data in data base for computer system including personal computer, workstation, mini frame, mainframe using network such as LAN, WAN, SNA, Internet, etc.
    ADVANTAGE - Efficiently decomposes the **XML** document and stores the decomposed data into a **relational database** .
    DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows an illustrative view of the main table and its four side tables.
    Main table (300)
    Side tables (302,304,306,308)
    pp; 91 DwgNo 3/11
Title Terms: EXTEND; LANGUAGE; DATA; LOCATE; METHOD; COMPUTER; SYSTEM; SIDE ; TABLE; STORAGE; **ATTRIBUTE** ; DOCUMENT; LOCATE; DATA; MAIN; TABLE
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-007/00 ; G06F-017/30**
File Segment: EPI

  15/5/8   **(Item 7 from file: 350)**
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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014789583   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2002-610289/200266
XRPX Acc No: N02-483292
  Data storing method in relational database **system, involves forming element and** attribute **tables including parent element IDs of elements and** attribute **name IDs along with element IDs, respectively**
Patent Assignee: SUN MICROSYSTEMS INC (SUNM)
Inventor: CORDES D; JAHNKE J
Number of Countries: 027 Number of Patents: 002
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
EP 1225516	A1	20020724	EP 2001101379	A	20010122	200266	B
US 20020099715	A1	20020725	US 200254544	A	20020118	200266	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): EP 2001101379 A 20010122
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
EP 1225516	A1	E	17	G06F-017/30	

    Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI TR

Patent No	Kind			Main IPC	
US 20020099715	A1			G06F-007/00	

Abstract (Basic): EP 1225516 A1
    NOVELTY - The element and **attribute** tables (210,220) including data regarding several elements and corresponding **attributes** are formed. Each element data set includes a parent element ID for each element. Each **attribute** data set contains the **attribute** name ID and the element ID of each element to which the **attribute** is assigned.
    DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the following:
        (1) Data structure;
        (2) Data set;
        (3) Computer program for storing data in **relational database** system;
        (4) Computer program product for storing data in **relational database** system; and

(5) Computer system including a **relational   database** .
       USE - For storing contents of **XML** -document used for world wide
web applications such as electronic commerce applications in
relational   database system.
       ADVANTAGE - The contents of an **XML** document are fastly and
efficiently transferred to the **relational   database** , where search
and query operations are performed much better. Allows simple creation
of database and simple data transfer from database.
       DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows a schematic view
illustrating the operation of **converting   XML** -document into a
relational   database .
       Element table (210)
        Attribute table (220)
       pp; 17 DwgNo 1/5
Title Terms: DATA; STORAGE; METHOD; RELATED; DATABASE; SYSTEM; FORMING;
  ELEMENT; **ATTRIBUTE** ; TABLE; PARENT; `ELEMENT; ELEMENT; **ATTRIBUTE** ; NAME;
  ELEMENT; RESPECTIVE
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-007/00 ; G06F-017/30**
File Segment: EPI

 15/5/9   (Item 8 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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014659160
WPI Acc No: 2002-479864/200251
XRPX Acc No: N02-378937
  Method of preparing for a relational   database **a hierarchical textual
  file containing structured data elements by storing** attributes **of the
  elements in a tabular file**
Patent Assignee: ACCENTURE LLP (ACCE-N)
Inventor: HUFFMAN A Z; KLUG M C; KRAHN R R; SU E C; SWEENEY M S
Number of Countries: 094 Number of Patents: 003
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
WO 200239322	A1	20020516	WO 2000US31085	A	20001109	200251	B
AU 200116013	A	20020521	WO 2000US31085	A	20001109	200260	
			AU 200116013	A	20001109		
EP 1342169	A1	20030910	EP 2000978559	A	20001109	200367	
			WO 2000US31085	A	20001109		

Priority Applications (No Type Date): WO 2000US31085 A 20001109
Patent Details:
Patent No Kind Lan Pg   Main IPC   Filing Notes
WO 200239322 A1 E   35 G06F-017/30
   Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA
   CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP
   KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT
   RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW
   Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR
   IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW
AU 200116013 A   G06F-017/30   Based on patent WO 200239322
EP 1342169   A1 E   G06F-017/30   Based on patent WO 200239322
   Designated States (Regional): AL AT `BE CH CY DE` DK`ES FI FR GB`GR IE IT
   LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI TR

Abstract (Basic): WO 200239322 A1
       NOVELTY - A generally tabular data structure contains data
  attribute fields associated with corresponding data element fields. A
  hierarchical textual file containing structured data elements is stored
  in the tabular file with each element stored together with its
  attributes . The elements are processed and manipulated within the
  table using standard commands applicable to the **relational   database**
  . The hierarchical file may include an **Extensible   Mark - up**
  Language file.

```
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for
    (a) a method for manipulating data associated with a hierarchical
textual file
    (b) and a system for preparing a hierarchical textual file
    USE - Translating data between a hierarchical data structure and
a generally tabular data structure for a relational database .
    ADVANTAGE - provides a universally applicable procedure for
preparing hierarchical textual files.
    pp; 35 DwgNo 0/7
Title Terms: METHOD; PREPARATION; RELATED; DATABASE; HIERARCHY; TEXT; FILE;
  CONTAIN; STRUCTURE; DATA; ELEMENT; STORAGE; ATTRIBUTE ; ELEMENT; TABULAR
  ; FILE
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/30
File Segment: EPI
```

15/5/10   (Item 9 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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014584576
WPI Acc No: 2002-405280/200243
XRPX Acc No: N02-318165
  Method of mapping a DICOM SR document into a UML Object - Oriented
  representation by mapping DICOM Information Entities, IOD Modules, Macros
  and Attributes **into corresponding UML classes and** attributes
Patent Assignee: KONINK PHILIPS ELECTRONICS NV (PHIG   )
Inventor: ALSAFADI Y; HU J; TIRADO-RAMOS A
Number of Countries: 022 Number of Patents: 004
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
WO 200231688	A2	20020418	WO 2001EP11152	A	20010926	200243	B
KR 2002056958	A	20020710	KR 2002707414	A	20020610	200304	
EP 1350185	A2	20031008	EP 2001978388	A	20010926	200370	
			WO 2001EP11152	A	20010926		
JP 2004511853	W	20040415	WO 2001EP11152	A	20010926	200426	
			JP 2002535003	A	20010926		

```
Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2000686401 A 20001010
Patent Details:
Patent No  Kind Lan Pg   Main IPC     Filing Notes
WO 200231688  A2 E   22 G06F-017/30
    Designated States (National): JP KR
    Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU
    MC NL PT SE TR
KR 2002056958 A         G06F-017/30
EP 1350185    A2 E      G06F-017/30   Based on patent WO 200231688
    Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI
    LU MC NL PT SE TR
JP 2004511853 W      38 G06F-017/30   Based on patent WO 200231688

Abstract (Basic): WO 200231688 A2
    NOVELTY - The names of the DICOM (Digital Imaging and
Communications in Medicine) Information Entities, IOD Modules, Macros
and Attributes are generally kept when mapped into UML elements
though with certain exceptions. DICOM SR atomic attributes are mapped
into UML class attributes by copying upper and lower case letter from
the atomic attribute to lower case letters in the UML class
attribute and by copying each blank space and hyphen character from
the atomic attribute as an underscored character in the UML class
attribute . Resulting UML documents can then be mapped into
corresponding XML documents.
    DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for
    (a) an electronic document including a UML document mapped from a
DICOM SR document
    (b) a computer program including a mapped UML document
```

(c) a method of mapping a DICOM SR atomic **attribute** into a UML class **attribute**

(d) a method of creating an **XML** compatible representation corresponding to a DICOM SR document

(e) an electronic document including a mapped **XML** representation of a DICOM SR document

(f) a computer program including an **XML** mapped representation of a DICOM SR document

(g) and a DICOM SR to **Object - Oriented** -representation **converter**

USE - Modeling and representing medical reports using DICOM SR relational data.

ADVANTAGE - Helps developers, analysts and system architects better to understand the ICOM SR specification and better able to develop DICOM SR-aware applications.

pp; 22 DwgNo 0/7

Title Terms: METHOD; MAP; SR; DOCUMENT; OBJECT; ORIENT; REPRESENT; MAP;
  INFORMATION; ENTITY; MODULE; **ATTRIBUTE** ; CORRESPOND; CLASS; **ATTRIBUTE**
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/30**
File Segment: EPI

15/5/11   (Item 10 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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014050571   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2001-534784/200159
XRPX Acc No: N01-396994
  Document generating and maintaining method in business system model, involves creating relational database **to hold contents for automatic generation of documents in formatted, printable and compilable form**
Patent Assignee: COMPAQ COMPUTER CORP (COPQ)
Inventor: KADLEC J
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
US 6212530	B1	20010403	US 9876373	A	19980512	200159	B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 9876373 A 19980512
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 6212530	B1		26	G06F-017/30	

Abstract (Basic): US 6212530 B1
      NOVELTY - A **conceptual model** is provided by charting and analyzing dynamic **exchange** among entities in hierarchy of process message matrices, and entity relation diagram defining relation among entities is drawn. A **relational database** is created, based on **conceptual model** and diagram to hold contents for generation of documents in formatted printable form, enabling post-processing into online **hypertext** documentation.
      DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for apparatus for generating and maintaining structured collection of documents.
      USE - In business system model.
      ADVANTAGE - Enables online **hypertext** documentation by automatic generation of documents in formatted, printable and compilable form. Enables documentation administrator to maintain and monitor the documents. Enables analysis and documentation of very complex business system in formally consistent manner.
      DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the software architecture of business system model.
      pp; 26 DwgNo 2/5
Title Terms: DOCUMENT; GENERATE; MAINTAIN; METHOD; BUSINESS; SYSTEM; MODEL;
  RELATED; DATABASE; HOLD; CONTENT; AUTOMATIC; GENERATE; DOCUMENT; PRINT;

FORM
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/30**
File Segment: EPI

07091280   **Image available**
INFORMATION PROCESSOR, ITS METHOD, RECORDING MEDIUM RECORDING INFORMATION
PROCESSING SOFTWARE, AND **RELATIONAL   DATABASE**

PUB. NO.:   2001-318935 [JP 2001318935 A]
PUBLISHED: November 16, 2001 (20011116)
INVENTOR(s):   KOMAKI TAKASHI
                KOMAKI MASASHI
APPLICANT(s):   KOMAKKUSU KK
APPL. NO.:   2000-135432 [JP 2000135432]
FILED: May 09, 2000 (20000509)
INTL CLASS: G06F-017/30 ; G06F-012/00

ABSTRACT
PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To attain effective structure retrieval for **contents**
of a document expressed by a data description language having hierarchical
structure by using a **relational** , **database** management system(**RDBMS**).

SOLUTION: A conversion/storage part 1 is a means for **converting** the
format of an **XML** document D and storing the **converted** result in a
relational **database** (**RDB**). Concretely tags and a text between the tags
are successively extracted as a pause from the provided **XML** document D,
Respective lines including a document number different in each **XML**
document D, a pause number expressing the order of each pause and the
contents of the pause are recorded in a table of the **RDB** . A retrieval
processing part 2 is a means for executing the processing such as
retrieval/ **change** of the **RDB** table **converted** from the **XML** document D
and restoration of the original **XML** document D.

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016195988   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2004-353874/200433
   Xml **storage system based on enterprise java bean component**
Patent Assignee: JU K S (JUKS-I)
Inventor: JU K S; KIM Y S; LEE J S
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
KR 2004000895	A	20040107	KR 200235900	A	20020626	200433	B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): KR 200235900 A 20020626
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
KR 2004000895	A		1	G06F-017/30	

Abstract (Basic): KR 2004000895 A
      NOVELTY - An **XML** (**eXtensible   Markup   Language**) storage system
   based on the enterprise java bean component is provided to efficiently
   manage the **XML** document regardless of kind of the **relational**
   database , and to **convert** searched data into the **XML** document.
      DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An application is assembled by a component
   for **converting** the **XML** DTD into a **relational** **database** scheme,
   and a component for **converting** data stored in the **relational**
   database into the **XML** document. An **XML** storage system uses
   EJB(Enterprise Java Bean) that is a platform for enterprise solution.
      pp; 1 DwgNo 1/10

Title Terms: STORAGE; SYSTEM; BASED; BEAN; COMPONENT
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/30**
File Segment: EPI

18/5/13   (Item 10 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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015608709   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2003-670866/200363
XRPX Acc No: N03-535693
   Transforming **method for** XML **document to data object in** object
   oriented **framework, involves storing DDO or XDO in** content **manager
   data store after constructing at least one DDO or at least one XDO based
   on DOM tree**
Patent Assignee: AN L (ANLL-I); LIN J (LINJ-I); MONICA S (MONI-I);
   SOETARMAN B (SOET-I); SUMMERS R (SUMM-I); INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP
   (IBMC)
Inventor: AN L; LIN J; MONICA S; SOETARMAN B; SUMMERS R
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 002
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
US 20030126556	A1	20030703	US 2001935251	A	20010822	200363	B
US 6785685	B2	20040831	US 2001935251	A	20010822	200457	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2001935251 A 20010822
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 20030126556	A1		14	G06F-007/00	
US 6785685	B2			G06F-017/30	

Abstract (Basic): US 20030126556 A1
     NOVELTY - Parsing of **XML** document (302) is performed after
   importing the **XML** document. A document object model (DOM) tree is
   then built from the parsed **XML** document. At least one dynamic data
   object (DDO) or at least one extended dynamic data object (XDO) is
   constructed based on the DOM tree. The DDO or XDO is then stored in a
   content manager data store (212).
     DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the
   following:
     (a) a method for **transforming** **XML** document from data objects in
   object **oriented** framework;
     (b) a computer readable medium with program instructions for
   transforming **XML** document to data objects in **object** **oriented**
   framework;
     (c) a computer readable medium with program instructions for
   transforming **XML** document from data objects; and
     (d) a system for **transforming** **XML** document to data objects.
     USE - For **transforming** **XML** (**Extensible** **Markup** **Language**)
   document to data objects in **object** - **oriented** framework.
     ADVANTAGE - Enhances the existing framework with a feature to
   process **XML** documents utilizing the existing framework facilities.
   Enables application developers to exploit key advantages of **XML**
   representation as well as object orientation.
     DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure is a process flowchart of
   importing **XML** document into **object** **oriented** framework according
   to the method for **transforming** **XML** document to data objects in
   object **oriented** framework.
       Content manager data store (212)
       XML document (302)
       pp; 14 DwgNo 3/4
Title Terms: **TRANSFORM** ; METHOD; DOCUMENT; DATA; OBJECT; OBJECT; ORIENT;
   FRAMEWORK; STORAGE; **CONTENT** ; MANAGE; DATA; STORAGE; AFTER; CONSTRUCTION
   ; ONE; ONE; BASED; TREE
Derwent Class: T01

18/5/15   (Item 12 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2004 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

015544528   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2003-606684/200357
XRPX Acc No: N03-483707
   XML **document** transforming **method in computer system, involves**
  transforming **received** XML **document into byte codes for storage as**
  transformed **object having streaming interface**
Patent Assignee: SYBASE INC (SYBA-N)
Inventor: BHATT V; EACHAMPADI R T; SAMPATH S; SINGH A
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 002
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
US 20030101169	A1	20030529	US 2001300573	P	20010621	200357	B
			US 200266134	A	20020130		
US 6799184	B2	20040928	US 2001300573	P	20010621	200464	
			US 200266134	A	20020130		

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2001300573 P 20010621; US
  200266134 A 20020130
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 20030101169	A1		27	G06F-007/00	Provisional application US 2001300573
US 6799184	B2			G06F-017/30	Provisional application US 2001300573

Abstract (Basic): US 20030101169 A1
       NOVELTY - The extracted **XML** document is **transformed** into a
  collection of byte codes and is stored in a database as a **transformed**
  object (343) having a streaming interface. The interface provides
  random access to information within the object. The required
  information is retrieved from the object in response to a database
  query.
       DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the
  following:
       (1) **XML** document **transforming** system; and
       (2) document query system.
       USE - For enabling data in **XML** format to be extracted,
  transformed and stored in file system, main memory and **relational**
  database system in computer system for providing **XML** query support.
       ADVANTAGE - The streaming interface of the **transformed** object
  corresponding to the **XML** document, is flexible and persistent for
  enabling free movement and efficient access within the **transformed**
  object. Thereby enabling the recomposition of the original **XML**
  document as required.
       DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the block diagram of
  the **XML** query support engine.
       transformed object (343)
       pp; 27 DwgNo 3/8
Title Terms: DOCUMENT; **TRANSFORM** ; METHOD; COMPUTER; SYSTEM; **TRANSFORM** ;
  RECEIVE; DOCUMENT; BYTE; CODE; STORAGE; **TRANSFORM** ; OBJECT; STREAM;
  INTERFACE
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-007/00 ; G06F-017/30**
File Segment: EPI

18/5/17   (Item 14 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2004 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

Q15449900   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2003-512042/200348
XRPX Acc No: N03-406334
Document schemes converting **method for** object - oriented **computer system, involves generating** class **specifications from document schemes and instantiating Java object from generated** class **specifications**
Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC)
Inventor: SUNDARESAN N
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
US 6569207	B1	20030527	US 98166043	A	19981005	200348	B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 98166043 A 19981005
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 6569207	B1		13	G06F-017/00	

Abstract (Basic): US 6569207 B1
    NOVELTY - The **object - oriented   class** specifications are generated from document schemes in the computer system. The Java objects are instantiated from the generated **object - oriented   class** specifications using data contained in the documents, which complies with document schemes.
    DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:
    (1) apparatus for **converting** document schemes; and
    (2) computer program for **converting** document schemes.
    USE - For **converting   extensible   markup   language** (**XML**) schemes into component models in **object - oriented** computer system, to generate web **content** for use in e.g. electronic commerce and web-based workflow.
    ADVANTAGE - Automatically generates Java **classes** using **XML** schemes and instantiates Java objects using **XML** documents. Thereby, the design data is utilized effectively.
    DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the block diagram illustrating how a Beam Maker instantiates Java objects from **XML** documents using the Java **class** specifications.
    pp; 13 DwgNo 3/3
Title Terms: DOCUMENT; SCHEME; **CONVERT** ; METHOD; OBJECT; ORIENT; COMPUTER; SYSTEM; GENERATE; **CLASS** ; SPECIFICATION; DOCUMENT; SCHEME; OBJECT; GENERATE; **CLASS** ; SPECIFICATION
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/00**
File Segment: EPI

 18/5/18   **(Item 15 from file: 350)**
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2004 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

015385813   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2003-446756/200342
Related WPI Acc No: 2002-433532; 2002-672896; 2003-634526
XRPX Acc No: N03-356177
Document index creation method in relational   database **management system, involves defining set of functions in** extensible   mark - up language **extender, to define indices for documents in respective columns of table**
Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC)
Inventor: CHENG J M; CHOW J; FUH G Y C; XU J
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
US 6519597	B1	20030211	US 98103501	P	19981008	200342	B
			US 99324499	A	19990602		

Abstract (Basic): US 6519597 B1
      NOVELTY - A set of functions is defined in an **extensible   mark -
up   language** (**XML**) extender (100) for processing the **XML**
documents stored in columns of a table. Several indices for the
documents are defined on respective columns of the table, using the set
of functions.
      DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the
following:
      (1) document index creating apparatus; and
      (2) article of manufacture comprising recorded medium storing
document index creating program.
      USE - For creating indices for **extensible   mark - up   language**
documents, in **relational   database** management system used for
applications such as electronic data interchange for banking **exchange**
, music, chemistry, channel definition format.
      ADVANTAGE - The document indices fulfilling the requirements of
fast query performance, are created without creating new index
structures and index managers, hence the need for extra columns or
tables for supporting the indices, is prevented.
      DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the block diagram of
the database system.
      XML extender (100)
      pp; 26 DwgNo 1/13
Title Terms: DOCUMENT; INDEX; CREATION; METHOD; RELATED; DATABASE;
  MANAGEMENT; SYSTEM; DEFINE; SET; FUNCTION; EXTEND; MARK; UP; LANGUAGE;
  EXTEND; DEFINE; INDEX; DOCUMENT; RESPECTIVE; COLUMN; TABLE
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/30**
File Segment: EPI

```
Set      Items    Description
S1      195240    (DISTRIBUTED OR SHARED)(2W)( FILE? OR OBJECT? OR COMPUTING
                  OR DATABASE? OR DATA()BASE? OR PROCESSING) OR GROUPWARE OR CO-
                  MMON()SET()APPLICATION? OR PROGRAMMATICALLY()CONNECTED OR NET-
                  WORK()LOAD()BALANCING
S2      243301    (OBJECT? OR RELATIONAL?)()(DATABASE? OR DATA()BASE?) OR OB-
                  JECT()ORIENTED OR OO OR OOPL OR OODB OR RDBM OR RDB OR OOPLS -
                  OR OODBS OR RDBMS
S3    22369127    CLASS? OR SUBJECT? OR KEYWORD? OR WORD? OR TERM? OR DESCRI-
                  PTOR? OR SUBJECT()HEADING OR GENRE? OR TOPIC? OR TYPE? OR CON-
                  TENT? OR GROUP? OR RELATION? OR CONNECTION?
S4    12536075    CONVERT? OR TRANSFORM? OR CHANGE? OR MODIF? OR CONVERT? OR
                  EXCHANG? OR TRANSLAT? OR SWITCH? OR SUBSTITUTE? OR TRADE? OR -
                  SWAP?
S5      148777    (EXTENSIBLE()(MARKUP OR MARK()UP)()LANGUAGE? OR XML OR HYP-
                  ERTEXT OR HYPERMEDIA OR (MARKUP OR MARK()UP)()LANGUAGE? OR HT-
                  ML OR VCML)
S6     2563088    DIRECTOR? OR INDEX? OR INDICES OR LIST? OR REGISTRY OR REG-
                  ISTRIES OR CHECKLIST?
S7     8543898    GLOBAL OR UNIVERSAL OR ALL OR INCLUSIVE OR ENTIRE?
S8       14328    DIRECTORY()(SERVER? OR PROGRAM? OR PROCESSOR? OR HOST? OR -
                  PROVIDER?(N)RESOURCE? OR NODE? OR APPLICATION?) OR DSA
S9     2408651    ONTOLOGY OR ONTOLOGIES OR CONCEPTUAL?()MODEL? OR CONTROLLE-
                  D()VOCABULARY OR MODEL(5N)KNOWLEDGE OR CONCEPT? OR ATTRIBUTE?
S10    3784813    SERVER? OR STATION? OR SERVER? OR CPU  OR CPUS OR PROCESSO-
                  R? OR HOST? OR PROVIDER()RESOURCE? OR REPOSITOR? OR NODE? OR -
                  TERMINAL?
S11       1298    S4 (S) S5 (S) S2
S12        203    S11 (S) S9
S13          1    S12 (S) (S3 (3N) S8)
S14        156    S12 (S) S3
S15          4    S14 (S) S1
S16          0    S14 (S) (S7 (3N) S8)
S17         60    S14 (S) S7
S18          1    S17 (S) S8
S19         54    S14 (S) S10
S20         77    S13 OR S15 OR S17 OR S18 OR S19
S21         56    S20 NOT PY>2001
S22         41    S21 NOT PD>20010525
S23         38    RD (unique items)
File    2:INSPEC 1969-2004/Oct W3
           (c) 2004 Institution of Electrical Engineers
File    6:NTIS 1964-2004/Oct W2
           (c) 2004 NTIS, Intl Cpyrght All Rights Res
File    8:Ei Compendex(R) 1970-2004/Oct W3
           (c) 2004 Elsevier Eng.  Info. Inc.
File   34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1990-2004/Oct W3
           (c) 2004 Inst for Sci Info
File   35:Dissertation Abs Online 1861-2004/Sep
           (c) 2004 ProQuest Info&Learning
File   65:Inside Conferences 1993-2004/Oct W4
           (c) 2004 BLDSC all rts. reserv.
File   92:IHS Intl.Stds.& Specs. 1999/Nov
           (c) 1999 Information Handling Services
File   94:JICST-EPlus 1985-2004/Sep W4
           (c)2004 Japan Science and Tech Corp(JST)
File   95:TEME-Technology & Management 1989-2004/Jun W1
           (c) 2004 FIZ TECHNIK
File   99:Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs 1983-2004/Sep
           (c) 2004 The HW Wilson Co.
File  103:Energy SciTec 1974-2004/Oct B1
           (c) 2004 Contains copyrighted material
File  144:Pascal 1973-2004/Oct W3
           (c) 2004 INIST/CNRS
File  202:Info. Sci. & Tech. Abs. 1966-2004/Sep 09
           (c) 2004 EBSCO Publishing
File  233:Internet & Personal Comp. Abs. 1981-2003/Sep
```

23/5/2   (Item 2 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R)File   2:INSPEC

7024365   INSPEC Abstract Number: C2001-10-6140D-013
 Title: Quilt: an XML query language for heterogeneous data sources
  Author(s): Chamberlin, D.; Robie, J.; Florescu, D.
  Author Affiliation: IBM Almaden Res. Center, San Jose, CA, USA
  Conference Title: World Wide Web and Databases. Third International
Workshop WebDB 2000 (Lecture Notes in Computer Science Vol.1997)   p.1-25
  Editor(s): Sucia, D.; Vossen, G.
  Publisher: Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Germany
  Publication Date: 2001 Country of Publication: Germany   274 pp.
  ISBN: 3 540 41826 1   Material Identity Number: XX-2001-01528
  Conference Title: World Wide Web and Databases. Third International
Workshop WebDB 2000. Selected Papers
  Conference Date: 18-19 May 2000   Conference Location: Dallas, TX, USA
  Language: English   Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)
  Treatment: Practical (P)
  Abstract: The World Wide Web promises to **transform** human society by
making virtually **all** **types** of information instantly available
everywhere. Two prerequisites for this promise to be realized are a
universal markup language and a **universal** query language. The power
and flexibility of **XML** make it the leading candidate for a **universal
markup language** . **XML** provides a way to label information from diverse
data sources including structured and semi-structured documents,
relational databases , and object **repositories** . Several **XML** -based
query languages have been proposed, each oriented toward a specific
category of information. Quilt is a new proposal that attempts to unify
concepts from several of these query languages, resulting in a new
language that exploits the full versatility of **XML** . The name Quilt
suggests both the way in which features from several languages were
assembled to make a new query language, and the way in which Quilt queries
can combine information from diverse data sources into a query result with
a new structure of its own. (15 Refs)
  Subfile: C
  Descriptors: hypermedia markup languages; information resources; query
languages; query processing
  Identifiers: Quilt language; XML query language; heterogeneous data
sources; World Wide Web; human society; universal markup language;
universal query language; diverse data sources; semi-structured documents;
structured documents; relational databases; object repositories; XML-based
query languages; query language; Quilt queries; query result
  Class Codes: C6140D (High level languages); C6160 (Database management
systems (DBMS)); C6130D (Document processing techniques); C6130M (
Multimedia); C7210N (Information networks); C4250 (Database theory)

23/5/3   (Item 3 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R)File   2:INSPEC

6604528   INSPEC Abstract Number: C2000-07-6160J-007
 Title: A publishing tool for object-oriented databases
  Author(s): Li Li; Yang Zheng
  Author Affiliation: Sch. of Computer Sci. & Technol., Beijing Univ. of
Posts & Telecommun., China
  Conference Title: Fifth Asia-Pacific Conference on Communications and
Fourth Optoelectronics and Communications Conference. APCC/OECC'99.
Proceedings. Conference - Vitality to the New Century (IEEE Cat.
No.99EX379)   Part vol.2   p.1035-8 vol.2
  Editor(s): Lin, J.; Yoshida, J.
  Publisher: Beijing Univ. Posts & Telecommun, Beijing, China
  Publication Date: 1999 Country of Publication: China   2 vol. 1718 pp.
  Material Identity Number: XX-2000-00360
  Conference Title: Proceedings of APCC/OECC'99 - 5th Asia Pacific

complex static structure; alternating well-founded semantics; disjunctive databases; cooperative question answering; fuzzy querying
   Class Codes: C6160 (Database management systems (DBMS)); C4250 (Database theory)

   23/5/6   (Item 6 from file: 2)

5621428   INSPEC Abstract Number: C9708-6180-008
   Title: An object-oriented model for designing the human-computer interface of hypermedia applications
   Author(s): Rossi, G.; Schwabe, D.; Lucena, C.J.P.; Cowan, D.D.
   Author Affiliation: Dept. de Inf., Pontificia Univ. Catolica do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
   Abstract: The paper presents an **object - oriented** approach to specifying the user interface of a **hypermedia** application using the abstract data views (ADVs) **concept** . The authors discuss ADVs in the context of an **object - oriented** **hypermedia** design method (OOHDM) showing how to specify the interface aspects of **hypermedia** objects including **nodes** , links and access structures such as indices and guided tours using high-level abstraction and composition mechanisms such as aggregation and generalization/specialization. They state that (ADVs) make it possible to describe, in an abstract, implementation-independent way, a number of **relationships** including the media objects perceived by the user of the **hypermedia** application, the mode of interaction with these objects, and the interface **transformations** that occur while navigating through the **hypermedia** . In addition, they present ADVcharts and Configuration Diagrams as a design tool to specify both the interface and the static **relationships** between interface objects and navigational objects in the **hypermedia** application. In the discussion of ADVcharts, a notation that combines **concepts** from Statecharts, Objectcharts and Petri nets, they show how to specify the dynamic aspects of a **hypermedia** application, in particular the interface **transformations** that occur when certain media objects are "activated" during navigation. Finally they discuss some further issues such as the description of reusable interface objects and patterns of interaction styles, and compare their approach with other formal models used in **hypermedia** interface design. (24 Refs)
   Subfile: C
   Descriptors: abstract data types; diagrams; formal specification; hypermedia; multimedia computing; object-oriented methods; object-oriented programming; Petri nets; software reusability; user interfaces
   Identifiers: Petri nets; human-computer interface design; Statecharts; abstract data views; object-oriented hypermedia design method; hypermedia objects; nodes; links; access structures; indices; guided tours; high-level abstraction; composition mechanisms; aggregation; generalization; specialization; interface transformations; reusable interface objects; hypermedia navigation; ADVcharts; configuration diagrams; static relationships
   Class Codes: C6180 (User interfaces); C6130M (Multimedia); C1160 (Combinatorial mathematics); C6110J (Object-oriented programming); C6110F (

Formal methods); C6120 (File organisation); C6110B (Software engineering techniques)

23/5/7   (Item 7 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R)File   2:INSPEC

5566202   INSPEC Abstract Number: C9706-6180-018
 Title: Building the HCI of hypermedia applications. The abstract data view approach
   Author(s): Rossi, G.; Schwabe, D.; Lucena, C.J.P.; Cowan, D.D.
   Author Affiliation: Dept. de Inf., Pontificia Univ. Catolica.R.M. de S. Vicente, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
   Conference Title: Symbiosis of Human and Artifact. Proceedings of the Sixth International Conference on Human-Computer Interactions (HCI International'95)   Part vol.a   p.307-12 vol.a
   Editor(s): Anzai, Y.; Ogawa, K.; Mori, H.
   Publisher: Elsevier, Amsterdam, Netherlands
   Publication Date: 1995 Country of Publication: Netherlands   2 vol. xxiii+1179+1067 pp.
   ISBN: 0 444 81795 6   Material Identity Number: XX97-00680
   Conference Title: Symbiosis of Human and Artifact. Future Computing and Design for Human-Computer Interaction
   Conference Date: 9-14 July 1995   Conference Location: Tokyo, Japan
   Language: English   Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)
   Treatment: Practical (P)
   Abstract: The authors present a novel approach for specifying the interface aspects of a **hypermedia** application with abstract data views. Using abstract data views (ADV) it is possible to describe, in an implementation-independent way, important aspects of the design such as the media objects which the user of the **hypermedia** application will perceive, the way in which the user will interact with these objects, and the interface **transformation** which will take place while navigating through the **hypermedia** . ADVs are presented in the context of an **object - oriented hypermedia** design method (OOHDM). They briefly discuss which design problems must be solved in order to specify the interface of a **hypermedia** application; they then present configuration diagrams as a design tool to specify the static **relationships** between interface objects and **nodes** in a **hypermedia** application. ADVcharts, a notation combining **concepts** from Statecharts, Objectcharts and Petri nets are later presented as a formalism to specify the dynamic aspects of a **hypermedia** application. They finally discuss some further issues such as reuse in the large of interface models. (12 Refs)
   Subfile: C
   Descriptors: abstract data types; diagrams; formal specification; hypermedia; multimedia computing; object-oriented methods; object-oriented programming; Petri nets; software reusability; user interfaces
   Identifiers: abstract data views; hypermedia applications; human-computer interface; media objects; user-object interaction; interface transformation ; hypermedia navigation; object-oriented hypermedia design method; interface specification; configuration diagrams; design tool; static relationships; ADVcharts; Statecharts; Objectcharts; Petri nets; dynamic aspects; interface model reuse
   Class Codes: C6180 (User interfaces); C6130M (Multimedia); C1160 (Combinatorial mathematics); C6110F (Formal methods); C6110J (Object-oriented programming); C6120 (File organisation); C6110B (Software engineering techniques)

23/5/8   (Item 1 from file: 8)
DIALOG(R)File   8:Ei Compendex(R)

05961036   E.I. No: EIP01526773826

Title: **A real-time plant database based on XML and its application to a computer based procedure**
Author: Jung, Y.
Corporate Source: Korea Electric Power Research Inst., Taejon, 305-380, South Korea
Conference Title: Technology Update (ISA) 2001
Conference Location: Houston, TX, United States   Conference Date: 20010910-20010913
E.I. Conference No.: 58803
Source: ISA TECH/EXPO Technology Update Conference Proceedings v 413 I 2001. p 195-200
Publication Year: 2001
CODEN: ITUPFX   ISSN: 1054-0032
Language: English
Document Type: CA; (Conference Article)   Treatment: A; (Applications)
Journal Announcement: 0112W5

Abstract: Plant information is decomposed hierarchically and expressed in **XML** . Plant, system, and component constitute the hierarchy. Since this semantic model is similar to real plant configuration, it is easy to build **XML** database. **XML** is powerful and flexible to represent various **types** of devices. DTD of **XML** lists **all** allowable devices and their available **attributes** . Unlike **RDBMS** , a single **XML** file is enough to represent whole plant. Besides, a **node** of the hierarchy can be quickly retrieved with help of **modified** **XML** query. Dynamic device symbols are developed to present the **nodes** of **XML** . The device symbols are stored in the **server** side and delivered with retrieved **nodes** . **XML** based database is applied to a computer based procedure that requires context sensitive plant information. 5 Refs.

Descriptors: *XML; Database systems; Data structures; Java programming language; Computer applications; User interfaces; Management information systems; Information retrieval systems
Identifiers: Real time data base; Computer based procedure; Device symbols; Subscription
Classification Codes:
723.1.1 (Computer Programming Languages)
723.1 (Computer Programming); 723.3 (Database Systems); 723.5 (Computer Applications); 722.2 (Computer Peripheral Equipment); 723.2 (Data Processing); 903.3 (Information Retrieval & Use)
723 (Computer Software, Data Handling & Applications); 722 (Computer Hardware); 903 (Information Science)
72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING); 90 (ENGINEERING, GENERAL)

23/5/10   (Item 3 from file: 8)
DIALOG(R)File   8:Ei Compendex(R)
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04861948   E.I. No: EIP97103899709
    Title: **Formalization of legislative documents based on a functional model**
    Author: Tiscornia, Daniela; Turchi, Fabrizio
    Corporate Source: Istituto per la Documentazione Giuridica del CNR, Florence, Italy
    Conference Title: Proceedings of the 1997 6th International Conference on Artificial Intelligence and Law
    Conference Location: Melbourne, Aust   Conference Date: 19970630-19970703
    Sponsor: ACM
    E.I. Conference No.: 47164
    Source: Proceedings of the International Conference on Artificial Intelligence and Law 1997. ACM, New York, NY, USA. p 63-71
    Publication Year: 1997
    CODEN: 85OAAX
    Language: English
    Document Type: CA; (Conference Article)   Treatment: G; (General Review)
    Journal Announcement: 9712W4
    Abstract: The Lexsearch system, a database specialized in the management of statutes is described in this article. It is part of a broader project aimed at building a computational support system for drafting legislative

00500263 E91116164021
Integrating hypertext system, expert system and legal document database
(Integration eines Hypertextsystems, eines Expertensystems und juristischen Datenbank)
Witulski, K
Univ. of Dortmund, D
Dortmunder Expertensystemtage '91, Dortmund, D, 19911991
Document type: Conference paper   Language: English
Record type: Abstract
ISBN: 3-88585-998-X

ABSTRACT:
The paradox situation is that information never was produced at such big a scale. On the other hand, it obviously has never been so difficult to lay hands on the part of information or knowledge specific to the solution of one's personal problem, just because there is such a variety and complexity of texts and even information in other media available. Currently two basic approaches to this problem of selection find the interest of a scientific audience: associative search and traditional methods of selection by database technology. The system DOFLEX (DOrtmund Flexible Legal Expert System Environment) has been developed as an expert system shell for processing prescriptions with special emphasis to support frequent changes of knowledge base resulting from frequent changes of the underlying legal sources. Compared to hypertext systems, it turned out, that this shell also encorporates their major features. For example, the system supports a stepwise walk over the structure of rules and maintains a path of context. Backwalk on this path is possible as well as walking to more general or more special concepts. With exception of leaves the authors can associate to every concept in the net a piece of text. These pieces are stored by **relational database** technology. The main functionality of the system lies in the support of authoring. So one can manage several independent structures within the same database as well as insert, delete or edit any **node** or rule at every location in the net of **concepts** . Even insert and delete of whole further bases is supported. This tool implemented in PROLOG is an ideal basis for research aiming the integration of expert systems, **hypertext** and **relational database** technology. It seems to be very straightforward to use this shell as a frontend to databases like JURIS, consisting of some 10000 documents.

DESCRIPTORS: EXPERT SYSTEMS; RELATIONAL DATABASES; DOCUMENTATION--
LITERATURE; INFORMATION RETRIEVAL SYSTEMS; JUDICIAL SUBJECTS; SEARCH
ALGORITHM; SEMANTICS
IDENTIFIERS: DOFLEX--(JURA EXPERTENSYSTEM); JURIS--(JURISTISCHE ONLINE
DATENBANK); Recherche; Expertensystem; Hypertext; Datenbank

  23/5/15   (Item 1 from file: 233)
DIALOG(R)File 233:Internet & Personal Comp. Abs.

00616233   00WQ12-005
  Plug in to SQL Server 2K
  Floyd, Michael
  Web Techniques , December 1, 2000 , v5 n12 p73-77, 4 Page(s)
  ISSN: 1086-556X
  Company Name: Microsoft
  Product Name: Microsoft SQL Server 2000
  Languages: English
  Document Type: Articles, News & Columns
  Geographic Location: United States
    Presents a primer on SQL **Server** 2000, a **relational** database
management system (RDBMS) from Microsoft Corp. Reports that Microsoft has
added **Extensible Markup Language** (**XML**) capability to SQL **Server**
2000, which means mapping tables and columns to **XML** elements and
 attributes , supporting data validation and **transformations** , and letting

users query the database directly through a **Hypertext** Transfer Protocol
(HTTP) **connection** and return the results in **XML** . Says that to take
advantage of this ability to query the database through a Web **connection** ,
developers mu by making a new virtual directory within the Web **server** and
associating that directory with the physical database. Concludes that the
new features in SQL **Server** 2000 look promising as a first cut into **XML** .
Includes five program listings, two sidebars, and a table. (MEM)
    Descriptors: SQL; Data Base Management; Database; XML; Hypertext;
 Directories; Application Development
    Identifiers: Microsoft SQL Server 2000; Microsoft

23/5/16   (Item 2 from file: 233)
DIALOG(R)File 233:Internet & Personal Comp. Abs.
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00602141   00EA05-003
    **The evolution of XML schemas -- There's a common misconception that a
schema is the magic piece telling us what the elements and attributes of an
XML document...**
    Tauber, James
    e-Business Advisor , May 1, 2000 , v18 n5 p26-28, 2 Page(s)
    ISSN: 1098-8912
    Languages: English
    Document Type: Articles, News & Columns
    Geographic Location: United States
    Discusses the schema, which gives a set of element and **attribute** names
along with constraints on where they can be used in a document and what
they can contain. Says the meaning of an element is determined by the code
that processes the **XML** documents following a particular schema. Notes
that some schema languages introduce **object** - **oriented** notions of
extension of **types** . Suggests that one way to improve interoperability is
to move away from developing monolithic schemas that attempt to cover **all**
possibilities, and to focus on more modular schemas that can be plugged
together to describe a particular **class** of documents. Attention is given
to the interoperability technology of **transformation** , whereby if users
encounter an **XML** document following a schema they do not understand, they
can **transform** it to one that they do understand using, perhaps,
Extensible Stylesheet Language **Transformations** . Includes one sidebar.
(jon)
    Descriptors: XML; Interoperability; Documentation; Transforms;
 Languages

23/5/17   (Item 3 from file: 233)
DIALOG(R)File 233:Internet & Personal Comp. Abs.
(c) 2003 EBSCO Pub. All rts. reserv.

00508135   98IW09-315
    ColdFusion extends a friendly hand to Web application developers
    Tweney, Dylan
    InfoWorld , September 28, 1998 , v20 n39 p48, 1 Page(s)
    ISSN: 0199-6649
    Languages: English
    Document Type: Articles, News & Columns
    Geographic Location: United States
    NET PROPHET column discusses how Perl, the scripting language used in
CGI programs, provides the glue that holds Internet clients, **servers** ,
transports, and protocols together. Asserts that as good as Perl is,
ColdFusion from Allaire is even better. Reports that ColdFusion users call
it more cost-effective, easy to learn and read, and efficient. Cautions
that its ability to integrate with **HTML** is useful enough to outweigh its
lack of high-end **object** - **oriented** features. Introduces the next
generation **concept** , WDDX (Web Distributed Data **Exchange**) which is a DTD
(Data **Type** Definition) based **XML** (**Extensible Markup Language**)
vocabulary. Concludes that since the Web of both tomorrow and today will lo
like a mass of numerous products operating on many platforms and trying to

communicate with each other, tools like ColdFusion an WDDX will help lessen
the chaos. Includes one photo. (CAT)
   Descriptors: Scripting; Server; Internet; Programming Language;
 World Wide Web; Interoperability
?t s23/5,k/19-22,24-29,31-35,37

 23/5,K/19   (Item 2 from file: 275)

02339829   SUPPLIER NUMBER: 56080892   (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
**XAS: E - APPLICATION SERVER ASCENDANT.(XML application server)(Technology
   Information)**
DAVYDOV, MARK
Intelligent Enterprise, 2, 14, 32
Oct 5, 1999
LANGUAGE: English   RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 3607   LINE COUNT: 00314

ABSTRACT: The multitier application structure is the predominant
architecture for client-server systems and is now finding use in Web
applications. Multitier systems employ special application-server
middleware, including object request brokers, message-oriented middleware
and transaction monitors. The architecture consolidates business logic and
database access on a dedicated, middle-tier server to provide scalability
and cost-effective adaptability. Middleware has proven effective for large
client/server systems, but is not sufficient for large-scale electronic
commerce systems, such as Web hosting, financial services, healthcare
systems, consumer marketing and supply-chain systems. The XML application
server (XAS) is a new class of middleware that is expected to address the
shortcomings of Web-based information structures.
 DESCRIPTORS: Network/file server technology; Technology overview; Network
  architecture
 FILE SEGMENT: CD File 275

...   database (ODBMS). Several traditional ODBMS vendors, such as Object
Design Inc. and Poet Software Inc., have announced **XML** -based object data
servers that ostensibly let applications store and **transform** information
as **XML** in a middle-tier cache. Supporters of this approach view the XAS
primarily as architecture for pulling information from various databases
into a centralized **XML** cache store. On the other side of the debate,
RDBMS vendors are rushing to enable SQL searching of **XML** content by
storing complete **XML** documents as **relational** tables. For example, IBM's
DB2 **Universal** Database Version 6.1 provides a range of functions for
so-called Web information retrieval applications -- Web applications in
which an **entire** **XML** document is stored in DB2, and SQL performs
searches on desired **XML** elements or **attributes** . IBM has enhanced DB2
Universal Database's text extender for populating DB2 tables with **XML** d
ata **types** and searching of **XML** **content** in DB2, and is planning to
offer a new DB2 **XML** extender to further integrate **XML** support into DB2,
including the support for **XML** document **type** definitions (DTDs).
      * Second, many industry analysts are not putting XAS in the spotlight
it deserves; for the...

 23/5,K/20   (Item 3 from file: 275)

02010284   SUPPLIER NUMBER: 18842574   (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
**NetScheme InterMart Toolkit. (NetScheme Solutions' toolkit for making Web
   pages that access databases) (Software Review)(Evaluation)**
Telford, John M.
DBMS, v9, n12, p35(3)
Nov, 1996
DOCUMENT TYPE: Evaluation   ISSN: 1041-5173   LANGUAGE: English
RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract

ABSTRACT: NetScheme Solutions' NetScheme InterMart ToolKit helps
developers make databases accessible on the Web. The application uses
object-oriented technology to map databases and produce template Web pages
to access them. Web **content** developers can use NetScheme InterMart
ToolKit to create rich, dynamic Web sites without writing SQL code.
NetScheme requires a Windows NT Web **server** , supports Microsoft SQL
Server and Sybase SQL Anywhere 5.0.2, and uses Windows NT **server** Open
Database Connectivity drivers to connect to any database. The toolkit
includes a point and click Wizard to facilitate usage. The Modeler reads
database tables as **classes** and columns as **attributes** , producing a model
of the database that can be **changed** without altering the database. The
Navigation **Server** generates **HTML** pages and keeps an open **connection**
to the database.

SPECIAL FEATURES: illustration; table; other
COMPANY NAMES: NetScheme Solutions Inc.--Products
DESCRIPTORS: Software Single Product Review; Database Middleware
SIC CODES: 7372 Prepackaged software
TRADE NAMES: InterMart (Database middleware)--Evaluation
FILE SEGMENT: CD File 275

...ABSTRACT: application uses object-oriented technology to map databases
and produce template Web pages to access them. Web **content** developers can
use NetScheme InterMart ToolKit to create rich, dynamic Web sites without
writing SQL code. NetScheme requires a Windows NT Web **server** , supports
Microsoft SQL **Server** and Sybase SQL Anywhere 5.0.2, and uses Windows NT
server Open Database Connectivity drivers to connect to any database. The
toolkit includes a point and click Wizard to facilitate usage. The Modeler
reads database tables as **classes** and columns as **attributes** , producing a
model of the database that can be **changed** without altering the database.
The Navigation **Server** generates **HTML** pages and keeps an open
connection to the database.

23/5,K/21   (Item 4 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
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01856247   SUPPLIER NUMBER: 17489886
**Dreaming of the future. (digital technology requires a new way of
  thinking) (Commentary) (Technology Information) (Column)**
Engelbart, Douglas
Byte, v20, n9, p330(1)
Sep, 1995
DOCUMENT TYPE: Column   ISSN: 0360-5280   LANGUAGE: English
RECORD TYPE: Abstract

ABSTRACT: The rapid progression of computing technology requires the
development of new ways of thinking before people can take full advantage
of the new technologies. The open hyperdocument system requires people to
change their outdated **concepts** of documents and think in **terms** of
flexible jumping and viewing options. The objects of a document should be
treated as representations of kernel **concepts** and explicit structuring
options are used to provide an enhanced mapping of the source **concept**
structures. The World Wide Web's (WWW) **Hypertext Markup Language** (
HTML) is becoming a highly structured, **object** - **oriented** architecture
that includes editor-browser tools. People need to adopt this approach to
performing **all** of their work. **All** plans, lists, E-mail and other
documents can be linked as hyperdocument pieces. The **concept** of
Concurrent Development, Integration and Application of Knowledge (CoDIAK)
will provide organizations with a significant competitive edge by providing
their employees with the highest collective IQ.

DESCRIPTORS: Technology Information; Technology Overview; Technology
  Development

...ABSTRACT: before people can take full advantage of the new technologies. The open hyperdocument system requires people to **change** their outdated **concepts** of documents and think in **terms** of flexible jumping and viewing options. The objects of a document should be treated as representations of kernel **concepts** and explicit structuring options are used to provide an enhanced mapping of the source **concept** structures. The World Wide Web's (WWW) **Hypertext Markup Language** (**HTML**) is becoming a highly structured, **object - oriented** architecture that includes editor-browser tools. People need to adopt this approach to performing **all** of their work. **All** plans, lists, E-mail and other documents can be linked as hyperdocument pieces. The **concept** of Concurrent Development, Integration and Application of Knowledge (CoDIAK) will provide organizations with a significant competitive edge...

23/5,K/22   (Item 5 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
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01684000   SUPPLIER NUMBER: 15071506   (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Cooperative hypermedia systems: a Dexter-based architecture. (Special Section: Hypermedia) (Technical)
Gronbaek, Kaj; Hem, Jens A.; Madsen, Ole L.; Sloth, Lennert
Communications of the ACM, v37, n2, p64(11)
Feb, 1994 .
DOCUMENT TYPE: Technical   ISSN: 0001-0782   LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT
WORD COUNT: 7506   LINE COUNT: 00609

ABSTRACT: A hypermedia system for cooperative engineering design is described that is based on the Dexter Hypertext Reference Model, which separates storage and run-time aspects of a system and distinguishes the hypermedia system's responsibilities from those of the other software. Three layers are thus created: the storage layer, the run-time layer, and the within-component layer. The internal structure of the first two layers are defined by the Dexter model, but the structure of the third is open. The Dexter model leaves many design decisions open, among which are support for sharing of hypertexts and components among users, the relationship of the Dexter layers to a multiuser distributed hypermedia architecture, and placement of the responsibility for locking. The hypermedia system developed here complies with the Dexter framework and architecture while extending the model for cooperative work.

 SPECIAL FEATURES: illustration; chart; program
 DESCRIPTORS: Distributed Systems; Research and Development; Distributed
  Processing; Software Design; New Technique; Interoperability; Hypermedia;
  Computer-aided engineering; Hypertext
 SIC CODES: 7372 Prepackaged software
 FILE SEGMENT: CD File 275

...   hypermedia structures.
     Run-time processes (see Figure 1) store and retrieve hypertexts as persistent roots via the **OODB server** . Hypertexts, components and anchors in DHM possess **attributes** with information about, for example, who was the creator and who was the last **modifier** . There are also **attributes** indicating whether the storage objects are public, belong to a **group** , or belong to a specific user. These **attributes** allow a session for a **hypertext** to selectively present only the objects the current user would like to use or has the rights to use. The basic event notification mechanism in the **OODB** , described earlier, makes it possible to keep track of higher-level events on shared hypertexts such as...article. The architecture includes a generic framework for developing Dexter-compliant hypermedia systems. The framework consists of **class** hierarchies representing an extended object-oriented implementation of the generic **concepts** proposed by the Dexter model. The client and **server** processes

historically. It predicts site saturation points and pinpoints when additional resource investments are...

... small-office environments, use of fixed IP addresses with cable modems and DSL service for high-speed **connections** brings the associated danger of scanning. Hackers scan for new IP addresses on a daily and nightly...

...If these services are left bound, individuals and small-office operators can suddenly find themselves sharing the **contents** of their hard disk or network with the rest of the Internet. Personal firewalls protect ports from...

... first is Trojan horses. Trojans, installed by e-mail attachments, often attempt to communicate with their distant **host** – as in zombie-based distributed denial-of-service attacks. Some personal firewalls alerts desktop users that a certain program is attempting to make an external **connection** over a certain port to a distant IP address. A security-aware corporate user can permit or deny the **connection** based on knowledge of what that **connection** is attempting to do. (If it says Back Orifice anywhere, that's a big clue!) Otherwise, users...

23/5,K/32   (Item 4 from file: 674)
DIALOG(R)File 674:Computer News Fulltext

075422
CIM creeps even closer
The Common Information Model is already paying dividends, but more vendors need to get on board.
Byline: ELISABETH HORWITT
Journal: Network World   Page Number: 1
Publication Date: June 21, 1999
Word Count: 2024   Line Count: 195

Text:
...   CIM's   strengths   as   an   integration   enabler   for enterprisemanagement.   FrontLine Manager, now known as Frontline FastStart, provides **all** the proactive, integrated and graphical user interface-based management capabilities offered by enterprise frameworks such as Tivoli...

... said to automatically discover, locate, diagnose and correct problems such as electronic commerce transaction bottlenecks.What makes **all** this possible is the Common Information Model (CIM), a key part of the Desktop Management Task Force...

... schemas for describing and sharing enterprisewide management information. In addition to CIM, WBEM includes these elements:1 **XML** , a standardized structure for presenting and structuring management information in Web page format. **XML** will let management applications dynamically share CIM data.1 HTTP for common transport of management information.1 Lightweight Directory Access Protocol, which defines a directory infrastructure for storing and accessing management information.DMTF working **groups** are in the process of evolving a set of CIM schemas that describe the gamut of managed elements: **servers** and desktops, including operating systems, components, peripherals and applications; **all** layers of the network, from Ethernet **switches** through IP and HTTP **connections** ; and users. Schema fields describe the **attributes** that apply to these objects, from the **type** of printer or storage medium used, to RAM and **CPU** capacity, to whether a **switch** supports the Border Gateway Protocol. CIM will also define management functions and disciplines, such as application performance measurement and policy-based networking.One of CIM's major strengths is a hierarchical, **object** – **oriented** architecture that makes it comparatively straightforward to track and depict the often-complex interdependencies and associations among different managed objects. Such interdependencies may include those between logical network **connections** and underlying physical devices, or those of an e-commerce transaction and the Web and database

servers on which it depends. CIM schemas are also far more comprehensive than SNMP or the Desktop Management...

... specific extensions that are eventually included in essentially proprietary SNMP Management Information Bases. "I think CIM and **XML** are the best shot we've had in the management realm for a long time," McConnell says...

... see CIM as their best crack at that elusive, long-pursued animal - the vendor-independent management information **repository** . Right now, like most companies, UPS maintains multiple, vendor-specific and often redundant sets of management information, each generated by a different management application or tool. Ensuring that **changes** , such as user updates or device reconfigurations, get propagated in **all** the right places is an administrative nightmare, says Peter Gunn, network performance manager at the package handler in Mahwah, N.J.UPS' management framework, Tivoli NetView, provides a common **repository** that applications can share - provided they support the framework's APIs. Gunn hopes that a CIM-based **repository** will give him a broader choice of management applications without sacrificing information-sharing.Also generating user interest...

... crucial to its DEN strategy. "In a directory-enabled world, we don't have to know what **type** of system it is or the physical location of it to get information." says Glenn Tindall, internal enterprise data networking **group** director at the Washington, D.C., carrier. CIM and WBEM's vendor-independent infrastructure will help MCI...

... with few vendors supporting CIM, Manage.Com also had to provide its own CIM agents - software to **convert** existing SNMP or Desktop Management Interface (DMI) information to CIM - on key e-commerce **servers** .While a truly impressive roster of vendors has worked on the standard and promised to support it...

... which tracks and reports software assets on Windows and NT systems, and with Microsoft's Systems Management **Server** (SMS) 2.0. More important, Microsoft is so far the only systems vendor to ship a CIM...Tivoli NetView and NetIQ's AppManager Suite, can use WMI as a single point of contact for **all** the information they need about a desktop. Early users report several benefits to being able to manage...

... be complete enough for vendors to implement. There will also be CIM extensions that address more specific **types** of systems, such as mass storage and Unix. While network and systems management schema rapidly fall into...
... of helpful tools, says Bob Kruger, vice president of Windows NT Solutions at BMC in Houston. After **all** , even Microsoft hasn't yet announced CIM support for its applications.In other recent news, the DMTF last week released the first round of **XML** specifications. And Sun announced Solaris WBEM Services, a Java-based CIMOM that runs on Solaris systems. The...

... year; Sun also plans to license it to other vendors. In the meantime, Sun's Easy-Access **Server** Solaris bundle, slated for release in August, is expected to fully support CIM. A Unix-based CIMOM...

... t see anyone implementing WBEM to replace SNMP," says Jim Haselmaier, marketing manager for HP OpenView Network **Node** Manager. SNMP Research plans to have its forthcoming application and systems management applications support CIM as a...

... says. Another cloud on the horizon is the question of when, or even if, vendors will adopt **XML** as the standard way to access CIM information. **XML** is key to CIM because it ensures that different management systems and applications can **exchange** and use each other's CIM-based information, McConnell says. At this point, however, few management vendors have announced **XML** support. Companies such as BMC and Microsoft have indicated that **XML** will be just one of several methods they'll use to present and

exchange CIM data (Microsoft's Component Object Model being another).
Vendors such as Compaq are waiting for **XML** specifications to stabilize,
which Reynolds predicts will happen in the third or fourth quarter.What's
neededThe **group** **hosted** sessions at this spring's NetWorld+Interop '99
trade show and founded a CIM Customer Forum, whose members will hopefully
spread the CIM gospel. For the...

... a Network World Town Meeting. "None of the vendors I deal with have
approached me on the **subject** ," he says.It's not surprising, then, that a
current CIM user, such as Internet Banking's...

23/5,K/33   (Item 5 from file: 674)
DIALOG(R)File 674:Computer News Fulltext
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075324
A high-level language worthy of your tool kit
Byline: Mark Gibbs
Journal: Network World   Page Number: 44
Publication Date: June 14, 1999
Word Count: 621   Line Count: 56

Text:
 ... so-called VHLL's ;-) -Guido van Rossum from the Python Web site
(www.python.org/doc/ Summary. **html**) This week, Gearhead looks at a
way-cool programming language called Python. "Not another language!"
Gearhead hears...

... 1990) was Monty Python's Flying Circus.Python is a very high-level
language (VHLL) that supports **object** - **oriented** programming. It is
similar to Perl and Tcl (which we will cover in a future "Gearhead" column
...

... source code to the language is freely available under the GNU license,
which means that you can **modify** it as you see fit.The language has some
important features, least of which is the indenting...
... go).Python can be used as a scripting language for browsers (with a
plug-in) and Web **server** applications, including Microsoft's Active
Server Page (ASP) technology (see "Gearhead," NW, April 12, page 36). And
as proof, it can be used...

... world applications: The scoreboard system for the Melbourne (Australia)
Cricket Ground and Zope, a terrific Web application **server** , are both
written in Python. **All** Python programs are called modules. Modules can be
imported (Pythonese for "used") by other modules and can be reloaded
dynamically so **changes** in source code can be made and effected during
execution.Python comes with a slew of modules...

... well as file and network input/output support. Also included are open
source programs that implement Web **servers** , editors, databases and other
useful functions.Strictly speaking, Python is a compiled language in the
same manner...

...that is, in turn, interpreted by the Python run-time system.While Python
and Java share some **attributes** , Java is far more rigorous in its security
model and far richer in **terms** of interface and function libraries. On the
other hand, a Python program will usually execute faster than...

23/5,K/34   (Item 6 from file: 674)
DIALOG(R)File 674:Computer News Fulltext
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068810
Database-driven Web development
Elemental Software's Drumbeat 2.0 puts a simple face on a difficult task.

As far as the Corporation is concerned **all** this leaves them in a
unique position, without any obvious competition. "We don't really
have any...

...own admission, nothing The Fantasic Corporation do is
staggeringly original. The technology they use to create the **content**
on their sites include standard web creation software, such as MS
FrontPage, and is **HTML** and Java-based (which is also conveniently in-
keeping with the Digital Video Broadcast standards - see IM...

...and commonplace, and
companies such as EUnet, NewMedia's Cyberstream and the MultiMedia
Network in Finland are **all** developing products aimed at much the same
market. The Fantastic Corporation however, is the first to market a
scalable, **object - oriented** software for broadband delivery which users
can customize and adapt, and that is a significant selling point...

...alone, and TFC's system
with high speed multimedia offers, what is probably the ultimate
network.
While **all** portal sites will no doubt eventually speed up and
adjust to the higher delivery speeds brought by...

...a valid
one for now, but if their strategy succeeds and they successfully
snaffle up the best **content** before anyone else, they could remain
unique for some time yet.
An interesting aspect of the deals...

23/5,K/37   (Item 3 from file: 696)
DIALOG(R)File 696:DIALOG Telecom. Newsletters
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00610782
**XML/EDI VS. OBJECT ORIENTED-EDI TWO FUTURE EDI PROPOSALS VIE FOR ATTENTION
AMONG ASC X12 MEMBERS**
EDI NEWS
June 22, 1998   VOL: 12   ISSUE: 13   DOCUMENT TYPE: NEWSLETTER
PUBLISHER: PHILLIPS BUSINESS INFORMATION
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH   WORD COUNT: 1238   RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT

        By most accounts the latest meeting of the American National   Sta
ndards Institute's Accredited Standards Committee X12 was one of   the qu
ietest on record. But just beneath the surface a

COMPANY NAME(S): American National Standards Institute ; ASC X12 ; Concepts
In A Technology ; Denver University ; DISA ; Electronic Commerce ; EDI ;
Gartner Group ; Graphic Communications Association ; Methodologies Working
Group ; POET Software ; RosettaNet Consortium ; Standards Association ;
Standards Institute ; Strategic Implementation Task Group ; Techniques ;
United Nation 's Center for Facilitation of Practices and Procedures ;
World Wide Web Consortium ; XML/EDI Group
TEXT:
...hyper-growth.
While the current user base is estimated to be 150,000, Stamford,
Conn.-based Gartner **Group** [GART] calculates the potential to be 6
million.
The next generation of EDI must be broadly interoperable...

...Simply put, EDI must be convertible into off-the-shelf software.
ASC X12's Strategic Implementation Task **Group** - which met during
ASC X12's June 1 through June 5 trimester meeting in Columbus, Ohio -
is promoting a combination of **object - oriented** software technology
models called "business objects," a **type** of blue print of business

practices that can be followed to create EDI software.
The task **group** is using Framingham, Mass.-based Object Modeling
Group 's Unified Modeling Language (UML) to model common business
practices behind the **types** of transactions EDI seeks to automate.
Meanwhile, in X12C - the Communications and Controls
Subcommittee - a permanent task **group** will map X12 transaction sets to
XML /EDI, a new marriage between the **Extensible Markup Language** and
EDI.

XML /EDI Wants To Rock The EC World

Less than a year ago, only a small circle of World Wide Web
insiders knew of **XML** . **XML** is a subset of Standard Graphical **Markup
Language** . **XML** was adopted in October 1997 by the Cambridge, Mass.-
based World Wide Web Consortium to head off a major fragmentation of
the Web into non-interoperable, proprietary fiefdoms.
Now **XML** , and its E-business cousin **XML** /EDI (EDI NEWS, Aug. 4,
1997), are taking root in the electronic commerce landscape. In fact
at...

...industry associations - the Data Interchange
Standards Association (DISA) and the Graphic Communications
Association - announced support for the **XML** /EDI effort.
DISA is the secretariat for ASC X12. The Graphic Communications
Association is a technical management organization in the publishing
and printing industries that has supported **XML** since its creation in
1997.
The Graphic Communications Association's research institute is
acting as the **XML** /EDI **Group** 's secretariat. The **group** is coordinating
work among different organizations interested in the new technology.

XML /EDI Gains Supporters

Supporters of the **XML** /EDI **Group** are sprouting up everywhere.
Organizations that are working on **XML** /EDI in unison with the **XML** /EDI
Group include the RosettaNet Consortium, W3C, CommerceNet and
UN/EDIFACT.
In a related effort, Denver University's Electronic Commerce
Department is collaborating with the **XML** /EDI **Group** to develop a pilot
XML **repository** system. The pilot is using San Mateo, Calif.-based
POET Software's new POET CMS **object** **oriented** data store, which is **XML**

document compliant and operates over the Web. Such **repositories** are a
crucial component of the overall **XML** /EDI
The EDI standards **group** for health care, HL7, has decided to
adopt **XML** /EDI, and the **XML** /EDI **Group** is soliciting other industry and
government enterprises and associations.
"My perspective is that **XML** /EDI being formally adopted by X12,
that's going to definitely be the trend here in the states," says
Chuck Shih, technology analyst for Stamford, Conn.-based Gartner
Group . "Not just DISA and X12 are adopting it, but a whole slew of
industry-specific folks are too. RosettaNet in the IT industry will
try to lay out the **XML** grammars and semantic **repositories** or common
business processes within the IT industry.
"If you listen to the **XML** /EDI **Group** , the ultimate vision is not
just to put up the semantic **repositories** , but also to put up common
ways of handling the messages; you know, Java applets, those kinds of
things that will actually work on the data," he continues. "So that
becomes like an **OO** - (**object** **oriented**) model."
Shih thinks such a model would compete with the **object** - **oriented** -
EDI model (EDI NEWS, May 12, 1997) proposed by Klaus-Dieter Naujok,
chairman of the Techniques and Methodologies Working **Group** of the
United Nation's Center for Facilitation of Practices and Procedures
for Administration, Commerce and Transport (CEFACT). CEFACT maintains
and develops UN/EDIFACT, the international EDI standard. The **oo** -EDI
strategy is similar to **XML** /EDI in that both seek ways to interface
with today's preferred method of software development, **distributed** ,

object - oriented programming.
But while **XML** /EDI combines programming approaches to several
parts of the EDI puzzle, including ways to transport, format and
manipulate the data contained in the EDI message, **oo** -EDI sticks with
standardizing the business practices that must be modeled and turned
into EDI applications. That...

...X12 a clearly defined
role to play because the business processes are what it knows best.
The **oo** -EDI approach probably will be adopted by CEFACT, while
XML /EDI will become popular in the United States, Shih says.
In practice, data interpretation will remain a problem with
XML /EDI, just as it is with standard EDI, says Doug Anderson, chairman
of X12I, the transportation subcommittee...

...different meanings in the same bits of information, Anderson
contends. Overcoming that problem is the reason the **concept** of
semantic **repositories** was developed to begin with, but Anderson says
the problem will not be solved by them. Even with the precise
definitions provided by the **repositories** , there still will be
interpretation problems, he says.

ASC X12 Members Learn UML

While X12C focuses on the possibility that **XML** /EDI might help
reduce the complexity of EDI, the Strategic Implementation Task **Group**
is promoting the Unified Modeling Language (UML) as a way to create
business objects that then can be turned into software using **oo** -EDI.
ASC X12 adopted the use of object modeling a year ago, and in April an
interim meeting of the task **group** decided to adopt UML as its
preferred modeling method.
As a result, more than 50 ASC X12...

...Kendra Martin, ASC X12 chairwoman, says ASC
X12 members may be able to model without professionals. After **all** ,
that's what the **classes** are for. (Doug Anderson, ASC X12, 614/793-
7000; Harry Featherstone, ASC 12, 703/917-7210; Kendra Martin, ASC,
202/682-8517; Chuck Shih, Gartner **Group** , 203/316-1111; David Webber,
the **XML** /EDI **Group** , 301/341-1749.)

XML /EDI: **Concepts** In A Technology Concert

The **XML** /EDI model capitalizes on many technologies. **XML** /EDI:
* uses the **XML** protocol as its data interchange modeling layer;
* uses the **XML** Style Language (XSL) protocol as its presentation
layer;
* can be integrated with traditional methods of EDI;
* can be used with **all** standard Internet transport mechanisms
such as Internet protocol routing, **hypertext** transfer protocol, file
transfer protocol and simple mail transfer protocol;
* allows for document-centric views and processing...

...data to be shared between programs; and
* uses agent technologies for data manipulation, parsing,
mapping, searching.
Source: **XML** /EDI **Group**